

1.12.13

The University of Georgia Amending Process Project *Variable Codebook*

(A) congress – This variable corresponds to the congress number the vote took place in. For a convenient listing of congresses and years, consult the following website:

http://www.senate.gov/pagelayout/history/one_item_and_teasers/partydiv.htm

(B) chamber – This variable corresponds to the chamber the vote took place in. It takes one of the following two numerical values.

- 0 - The United States House
- 1 - The United States Senate

(C) vote_type1 – This variable denotes the first method used to take the vote. It takes on the following values:

- 0 – Recorded roll call vote on the adoption of the amendment
- 1 – Unrecorded voice vote
- 2 – Division vote
- 3 – Teller vote
- 4 – Recorded roll call vote on a motion to table the amendment
- 5 – Amendment was accepted without a vote
- 6 – Unrecorded voice vote on a motion to table the amendment
- 8 – Amendment was withdrawn

The default voting method in Congress is the unrecorded voice vote. During a voice vote, the chair will put forward two questions: “all in favor say ‘Yea’,” and “all opposed say ‘Nay’.” The job of tallying the votes in such a situation falls to the chair, and his or her count cannot be appealed. While members may make their opinions clearly known, voice votes produce no record of individual positions on a vote.

The *Congressional Record* will generally only state that the presiding officer put the question, followed by something along the lines of “The amendment was defeated.” This signifies that an unrecorded voice vote occurred. For example, during consideration of a committee amendment during the 61st Congress, the *Congressional Record* read as followed:

“The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee last read.

The amendment was agreed to. (*Congressional Record*, 61st Congress, September 27, 1921, 5824).”

This signifies that the committee amendment was adopted via unrecorded voice vote.

As specified by Article 1, Section 5, Clause 3 of the Constitution, members who would like a roll call vote (or a recorded vote) must formally request the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays will be granted if seconded by one-fifth of a quorum. Generally, once requested, a sufficient second is given, but this is not always the case. Also, the request for the yeas and nays can occur early in the debate and does not bring about the vote automatically.

A division (or standing) vote can be requested by any member. Like a roll call vote, it will be granted if seconded by one-fifth of a quorum. Once granted, members rise if they take the affirmative on a question and are then counted by the chair. This process is repeated for those in opposition. Division votes are not recorded and, like with voice votes, the chair's count of the votes cannot be appealed.

Teller voting is largely relegated to the House and is used less frequently in the early 20th/late 19th centuries. Like a roll call vote, it will be granted if seconded by one-fifth of a quorum. During a teller vote members file past tellers and are counted as for, or against, a measure. While it is likely to yield more accurate vote totals than either voice or division votes, it is similar to these in that it also does not produce a record of how members cast their votes.

For example, in the 43rd House (1873-1875), Representative Frank Morey (R-LA) moved to “offer the following as a substitute for the resolution submitted by the gentleman from New York, [Mr. COX]:

Resolved, That the name of George L. Smith be placed upon the roll, as the Representative from the fourth congressional district of Louisiana (*Congressional Record*, 43rd Congress, December 3, 1873, 49).”

Debate ensued before the speaker put the question:

“The first question was upon the amendment moved by Mr. MOREY, to substitute the name of George L. Smith for that of E. C. Davidson, as having the *prima-facie* right to a seat as the Representative from the fourth district of Louisiana.

The question was taken, and upon a division there were – ayes 81, noes 78.

Before the resolute of the vote was announced, Mr. SPEER called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was again taken, and there were – yeas 161, nays 94, not voting 261...(*Congressional Record*, 43rd Congress, December 3, 1873, 49).”

In this case, the first vote (vote_type1) would be coded as a division vote (2). A second vote type (vote_type2) would be coded as a recorded roll call vote (0).

(D) vote_type2 – If one was taken, this variable denotes the second method used to take the vote. It takes on the following values:

- 0 – Recorded roll call vote on the adoption of the amendment
- 1 – Unrecorded voice vote
- 2 – Division vote
- 3 – Teller vote
- 4 – Recorded roll call vote on a motion to table the amendment
- 5 – Amendment was accepted without a vote
- 6 – Unrecorded voice vote on a motion to table the amendment
- 9 – Not applicable. No additional vote taken.

See vote_type1 for an example.

(E) vote_type3 – If one was taken, this variable denotes the third method used to take the vote. It takes on the following values:

- 0 – Recorded roll call vote on the adoption of the amendment
- 1 – Unrecorded voice vote
- 2 – Division vote
- 3 – Teller vote
- 4 – Recorded roll call vote on a motion to table the amendment
- 5 – Amendment was accepted without a vote
- 6 – Unrecorded voice vote on a motion to table the amendment
- 9 – Not applicable. No additional vote taken.

See vote_type1 for an example.

(F) vote_type4 – If one was taken, this variable denotes the fourth method used to take the vote. It takes on the following values:

- 0 – Recorded roll call vote on the adoption of the amendment
- 1 – Unrecorded voice vote
- 2 – Division vote
- 3 – Teller vote
- 4 – Recorded roll call vote on a motion to table the amendment
- 5 – Amendment was accepted without a vote
- 6 – Unrecorded voice vote on a motion to table the amendment
- 9 – Not applicable. No additional vote taken.

See vote_type1 for an example.

(G) month – The month the final vote took place in.

(H) day – The day the final vote took place in.

(I) year – The year the final vote took place in.

(J) rnum - The sequential roll call number in the selected congress. This variable is only coded for recorded roll call votes and should already be noted in the dataset. If there was recorded roll vote on a motion to table an amendment and a separate recorded vote on the adoption of that amendment, the rnum (and all subsequent roll call related variables) should correspond to the adoption of the amendment.

(K) mv – The total number of missing votes on the roll call. This variable is only coded for recorded roll call votes and should already be noted in the dataset. However, if it not listed, it can also be located in the roll call information on voteview, which can be viewed by either pressing “CTRL + R” or by pressing the fifth button from the left of the voteview ID map. It is listed under “N/A.” If no recorded vote is taken, list this as “.”

See rnum for a discussion of recorded vote totals.

(L) yeas -- The total number of “yea” votes. This variable is only coded for recorded roll call votes and should already be noted in the dataset. However, if it not listed, it can also be located in the roll call information on voteview, which can be viewed by either pressing “CTRL + R” or by pressing the fifth button from the left of the voteview ID map. If no recorded vote is taken, list this as “.”

See rnum for a discussion of recorded vote totals.

(M) nays – The total number of “nay” votes. This variable is only coded for recorded roll call votes and should already be noted in the dataset. However, if it not listed, it can also be located in the roll call information on voteview, which can be viewed by either pressing “CTRL + R” or by pressing the fifth button from the left of the voteview ID map. If no recorded vote is taken, list this as “.”

See rnum for a discussion of recorded vote totals.

(N) repyeas – The total number of Republicans voting “yea” on the amendment. This variable is only coded for recorded roll call votes and should already be noted in the dataset. However, if it not listed, it can also be located in the statistics of voteview, which can be viewed by either pressing “CTRL + S” or by pressing the sixth button from the left of the voteview ID map. If no recorded vote is taken, list this as “.”

See rnum for a discussion of recorded vote totals.

(O) repnays – The total number of Republicans voting “nay” on the amendment. This variable is only coded for recorded roll call votes and should already be noted in the dataset. However, if it not listed, it can also be located in the statistics of voteview, which can be viewed by either pressing “CTRL + S” or by pressing the sixth button from the left of the voteview ID map. If no recorded vote is taken, list this as “.”

See rnum for a discussion of recorded vote totals.

(P) demyeas – The total number of Democrats voting “yea” on the amendment. This variable is only coded for recorded roll call votes and should already be noted in the dataset. However, if it not listed, it can also be located in the statistics of voteview, which can be viewed by either pressing “CTRL + S” or by pressing the sixth button from the left of the voteview ID map. If no recorded vote is taken, list this as “.”

See rnum for a discussion of recorded vote totals.

(Q) demnays – The total number of Democrats voting “nay” on the amendment. This variable is only coded for recorded roll call votes and should already be noted in the dataset. However, if it not listed, it can also be located in the statistics of voteview, which can be viewed by either pressing “CTRL + S” or by pressing the sixth button from the left of the voteview ID map. If no recorded vote is taken, list this as “.”

See rnum for a discussion of recorded vote totals.

(R) nrepyeas – The total number of Northern Republicans voting “yea” on the amendment. This variable is only coded for recorded roll call votes and should already be noted in the dataset. However, if it not listed, it can also be located in the statistics of voteview, which can be viewed by either pressing “CTRL + S” or by pressing the sixth button from the left of the voteview ID map. If no recorded vote is taken, list this as “.”

See rnum for a discussion of recorded vote totals.

(S) nrepnays – The total number of Northern Republicans voting “nay” on the amendment. This variable is only coded for recorded roll call votes and should already be noted in the dataset. However, if it not listed, it can also be located in the statistics of voteview, which can be viewed by either pressing “CTRL + S” or by pressing the sixth button from the left of the voteview ID map. If no recorded vote is taken, list this as “.”

See rnum for a discussion of recorded vote totals.

(T) srepyeas – The total number of Southern Republicans voting “yea” on the amendment. This variable is only coded for recorded roll call votes and should already be noted in the dataset. However, if it not listed, it can also be located in the statistics of voteview, which can be viewed by either pressing “CTRL + S” or by pressing the sixth button from the left of the voteview ID map. If no recorded vote is taken, list this as “.”

See rnum for a discussion of recorded vote totals.

(U) srepnays – The total number of Southern Republicans voting “nay” on the amendment. This variable is only coded for recorded roll call votes and should already be noted in the dataset. However, if it not listed, it can also be located in the statistics of voteview, which can be viewed by either pressing “CTRL + S” or by pressing the sixth button from the left of the voteview ID map. If no recorded vote is taken, list this as “.”

See rnum for a discussion of recorded vote totals.

(V) ndemyeas – The total number of Northern Democrats voting “yea” on the amendment. This variable is only coded for recorded roll call votes and should already be noted in the dataset. However, if it not listed, it can also be located in the statistics of voteview, which can be viewed by either pressing “CTRL + S” or by pressing the sixth button from the left of the voteview ID map. If no recorded vote is taken, list this as “.”

See rnum for a discussion of recorded vote totals.

(W) ndemnays – The total number of Northern Democrats voting “nay” on the amendment. This variable is only coded for recorded roll call votes and should already be noted in the dataset. However, if it not listed, it can also be located in the statistics of voteview, which can be viewed by either pressing “CTRL + S” or by pressing the sixth button from the left of the voteview ID map. If no recorded vote is taken, list this as “.”

See rnum for a discussion of recorded vote totals.

(X) sdeomyeas – The total number of Southern Democrats voting “yea” on the amendment. This variable is only coded for recorded roll call votes and should already be noted in the dataset. However, if it not listed, it can also be located in the statistics of voteview, which can be viewed by either pressing “CTRL + S” or by pressing the sixth button from the left of the voteview ID map. If no recorded vote is taken, list this as “.”

See rnum for a discussion of recorded vote totals.

(Y) sdeemnays – The total number of Southern Democrats voting “nay” on the amendment. This variable is only coded for recorded roll call votes and should already be noted in the dataset. However, if it not listed, it can also be located in the statistics of voteview, which can be viewed by either pressing “CTRL + S” or by pressing the sixth button from the left of the voteview ID map. If no recorded vote is taken, list this as “.”

See rnum for a discussion of recorded vote totals.

(Z) amdtspnsor – the sponsor of the amendment voted on. If an amendment was introduced but subsequently withdrawn, it does not need to be coded. The amendment sponsor can be found through a reading of the record. Please enter only the last name of the member. Additionally, please capitalize only the first letter of the member’s last name (i.e. for Steven McReynolds, please list “Mcreynolds.”)

In the rare instances where a member introduced an amendment on behalf of himself and other senators, the member introducing the measure on the floor should be coded as the sponsor. For example, in the 88th Congress, the *Congressional Record* noted that, “Mr. Williams of Delaware (for himself and Mr. Case) submitted a resolution (S. Res. 330) to inquire into the financial of business interests or activities including use of campaign funds, of any Member of former Members of the Senate, officer, employee, or former employee of the Senate, which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed (*Congressional Record*, 88th Congress, May 13, 1964, 10757.)” In this instance Senator John Williams (R-DE) would be coded as the sponsor.

When an amendment is described as a “committee amendment,” a reading of the record should be undertaken to determine if the member who sponsored the amendment in the committee was identified. This is frequently the case. In the 77th Congress, Senator Walter George (D-GA), stated that an “amendment was presented to the committee by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. Vandenberg], and the committee voted favorably on the amendment offered (*Congressional Record*, 77th Congress, October 9, 1942, 10757.)” In this instance, Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R-MI) should be listed as the sponsor.

If the committee sponsor was not explicitly listed, list the sponsor as the member who spent the most time speaking for the amendment on the chamber floor (provided there is one). For example, in the 85th Congress, Senator Robert Kerr (D-OK) stated that, “Speaking for that committee and for what I believe to be the rights of the people of a great State and of a great metropolitan area, and in the conviction that it can do no harm to any area, I urge the passage of the proposed legislation by the Senate (*Congressional Record*, 85th Congress, August 22, 1942, 19125.)” In this case, Kerr should be listed as the sponsor.

If an amendment sponsor cannot be clearly identified, do not spend too much time on it. This will happen on occasion. Simply list the Committee as the sponsor, make a note of it and move on.

(AA) amdtspstate – the state the sponsor of the amendment voted on hails from. Please enter the capitalized two letter postal code that corresponds to the state (e.g. “OH” for Ohio). That information is available at the following url: <http://www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0110468.html>.

(AB) amdtsparty - The party the amendment sponsor represents. This variable can be found at the following url:

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/biosearch/biosearch.asp>.

Please enter this variable in numerical form corresponding to the party codes described by Poole at the following url:

<http://voteview.com/PARTY3.HTM>.

Here is a full listing of the party codes:

<http://voteview.com/PARTY3.HTM>

- 1 Federalist
- 9 Jefferson Republican
- 10 Anti-Federalist
- 11 Jefferson Democrat
- 13 Democrat-Republican
- 22 Adams
- 25 National Republican
- 26 Anti Masonic
- 29 Whig
- 34 Whig and Democrat
- 37 Constitutional Unionist
- 40 Anti-Democrat and States Rights
- 41 Anti-Jackson Democrat
- 43 Calhoun Nullifier
- 44 Nullifier
- 46 States Rights
- 48 States Rights Whig
- 100 Democrat
- 101 Jackson Democrat
- 103 Democrat and Anti-Mason
- 104 Van Buren Democrat
- 105 Conservative Democrat
- 108 Anti-Lecompton Democrat
- 110 Popular Sovereignty Democrat
- 112 Conservative
- 114 Readjuster
- 117 Readjuster Democrat
- 118 Tariff for Revenue Democrat
- 119 United Democrat
- 200 Republican
- 202 Union Conservative
- 203 Unconditional Unionist
- 206 Unionist
- 208 Liberal Republican
- 212 United Republican
- 213 Progressive Republican
- 214 Non-Partisan and Republican

215 War Democrat
300 Free Soil
301 Free Soil Democrat
302 Free Soil Whig
304 Anti-Slavery
308 Free Soil American and Democrat
310 American
326 National Greenbacker
328 Independent
329 Ind. Democrat
331 Ind. Republican
333 Ind. Republican-Democrat
336 Anti-Monopolist
337 Anti-Monopoly Democrat
340 Populist
341 People's
347 Prohibitionist
353 Ind. Silver Republican
354 Silver Republican
355 Union
356 Union Labor
370 Progressive
380 Socialist
401 Fusionist
402 Liberal
403 Law and Order
522 American Labor
537 Farmer-Labor
555 Jackson
603 Ind. Whig
1060 Silver
1061 Emancipationist
1111 Liberty
1116 Conservative Republican
1275 Anti-Jackson
1346 Jackson Republican
3333 Opposition
4000 Anti-Administration
4444 Union
5000 Pro-Administration
6000 Crawford Federalist
6666 Crawford Republican
7000 Jackson Federalist
7777 Crawford Republican
8000 Adams-Clay Federalist
8888 Adams-Clay Republican
9000 Unknown
9999 Unknown

Should you identify a party not listed above, please make a note of it and e-mail me.

(AC) amendment – provide a brief description of the amendment (i.e. “Amendment to change expenses for Naval Department from 100k to 50k” or “Amendment to strike out clause instructing Secretary of Treasury to cover into the Treasury all undrawn monies from 1873 salary act.”) This can be taken directly from the text of the *Congressional Record*.

(AD) comm_amend – was the amendment offered on behalf of a committee? This variable takes one of the following two numerical values.

- 0 - No
- 1 - Yes

Generally, committee amendments are easy to spot. The presiding officer will announce that the vote is on a committee amendment, or a member will state specifically that “this amendment was offered on behalf of the committee. For example, in a 1934 debate, Senator Robert La Follette (R-WI) bluntly declared, “This amendment was proposed in committee by the Senator from Pennsylvania - Mr. Reed (*Congressional Record*, 78th Congress, April 6, 1934, 6178).”

(AE) sec_amend – did the amendment seek to amend another amendment? A second degree amendment seeks to amend a first degree amendment (an amendment directly altering the proposal). For the purposes of this project, any amendment to an amendment is considered a second degree amendment. Should you encounter a third degree amendment, make a note of it, but code it as a second degree amendment.

This variable takes one of the following two numerical values.

- 0 - No
- 1 - Yes

(AF) sub_amend – was an amendment described as a “substitute amendment”? A substitute amendment seeks to replace new text for the entirety of the pending proposal. While the distinction is somewhat arbitrary, a substitute amendment can typically be identified during debate (i.e. members will refer to the amendment as a “substitute amendment.”

This variable takes one of the following two numerical values.

- 0 - No
- 1 - Yes, it s

(AG) rootmeasure – The underlying bill, resolution or conference report being amended (i.e. HR 478). If you are working off of a list of landmark enactments (for example, 50thCongressJohnson), the root measure can be taken directly from that spreadsheet. However, there will be occasions where amending occurs on a companion bill. A companion bill is a similar bill generally introduced in the other chamber. Amendments to these bills should also be coded.

(AH) resolution - was the underlying measure a resolution? This includes joint, concurring or simple resolutions. If you are working off of a list of landmark enactments (for example, 50thCongressJohnson), this information can be taken directly from that spreadsheet. Simple resolutions (designated H. Res., HRes, S. Res., SRes) express the sense of the adopting chamber on an issue or topic. They are nonbinding, do not require the assent of the other chamber or the signature of the President and do not have the force of law.

Like simple resolutions, concurrent resolutions (designated HCRes, H.C. Res., HCR, H. Con. Res, SCRes, S.C. Res, SCR or S. Con. Res.) are used to express the sense of both chambers. Generally, they take the form of Budget Resolutions and are used to establish budget totals. Occasionally, they are used to form bicameral joint committees. They are not submitted to the president and do not have the force of law.

Joint resolutions (designated HJRes, H. J. Res., HJR, SJRes, S.J. Res. or SJR) are enacted using the same process as a bill and carry the same force of law. Unlike bills, joint resolutions are used to propose Constitutional Amendments.

This variable takes one of the following four numerical values.

- 0 - No
- 1 - Yes, it was offered as a substitute for the root measure
- 2 – Yes, it was offered as a substitute for a first degree amendment (i.e. an amendment that directly amended the root measure)
- 3 – Yes, it was offered as a substitute for a second degree amendment (i.e. an amendment that amended another amendment)
- 4 – Yes, it was a perfecting amendment to a resolution

(AI) concur – was the amendment adopted via a motion to concur in an amendment (or amendments) offered in the other chamber? This should occur rarely, and be fairly clear when it occurs. For example, a House member would explicitly move that the chamber “concur in an amendment of the Senate.”

This variable takes one of the following two numerical values.

- 0 - No
- 1 - Yes

(AJ) sor – did the amendment occur under the suspension of the rules procedure? Suspension of the rules is a procedure generally used to quickly pass legislation in the House. It’s typically reserved for non-controversial legislation and allows bill sponsors to bypass the traditional calendar. Currently, and for much of the House’s history, it necessitated a 2/3rds majority. However, during the 60th Congress, Republican leaders altered chamber rules that bills could be passed via suspension by only a simple majority.

This variable takes one of the following two numerical values.

- 0 - No
- 1 - Yes

(AK) sen_specific – did the amendment deal with an issue specific to the Senate (i.e. a treaty, nomination or Constitutional Amendment)? If you are working off of a list of landmark enactments (for example, 50thCongressJohnson), this information can be taken directly from that spreadsheet. This variable takes one of the following four numerical values.

- 0 - No
- 1 - Yes, a nomination
- 2 – Yes, a Constitutional Amendment
- 3 – Yes, a treaty

(AL) cotw – did the amendment occur while the chamber was in the committee of the whole? A “0” value means no, a “1” value means yes. The Committee of the Whole is the chamber in another form (like a large committee). Every legislator is a member. In the modern Congress, it is frequently associated with the U.S. House. The presiding officer is chosen by the Speaker of the House and is normally a member of the majority party who does not hold the chair of a standing committee. Generally, it is used for the purpose of debate and dispensing with amendments.

Procedurally, the Committee of the Whole differs from the House of Representatives even though they have identical membership. The Committee of the Whole only requires 100 House members for a quorum. In the modern Congress, only 25 members are required to force a recorded rather than voice vote. Historically, recorded voting in the House (but not Senate) Committee of the Whole was prohibited. All amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole are considered after the Committee of the Whole dissolved. Members can reserve the right to request a recorded, division, teller or voice vote on specific amendments (even those that were defeated in the Committee of the Whole).

The United States Senate used the Committee of the Whole until the 71st Congress (1929-1931), when the practice was abolished with respect to bills and joint resolutions. The Senate continued to utilize the Committee of the Whole for the consideration of treaties, however, until the 99th Congress (1985-1987).

Determining if the chamber was in the Committee of the Whole may be confusing. Some general tips:

While both the House and the Senate experienced unrecorded voting in the Committee of the Whole throughout their history, the practice was less prevalent in the Senate, especially in the 1920s. When it occurs in the House, the chamber will replace the Speaker with a presiding officer when they’re in the Committee of the Whole. So if the *Congressional Record* refers to the Speaker of the House, you’re not in the Committee of the Whole. Additionally, the *Congressional Record* will note that House dissolved into the Committee of the Whole. You can typically skim back to the beginning of the day in the Record to identify this. Finally, no recorded votes took place in the House Committee of the Whole during this era.

This variable takes one of the following four numerical values.

- 0 - No votes on this amendment occurred in the committee of the whole
- 1 - Yes, the only vote on this amendment occurred in the committee of the whole
- 2 – Yes, the first vote on this amendment occurred in the committee of the whole, all subsequent votes occurred in the full chamber
- 3 – Yes, while the last vote occurred in the full chamber, all preceding votes occurred in the committee of the whole

(AM) root_spon – The sponsor of the root measure being amended. If you are working off of a list of landmark enactments (for example, 50thCongressJohnson), this information can be taken directly from that spreadsheet. Additionally, this can be found through a reading of the record. A useful trick when you have a question regarding who sponsored the bill is to check the record's index. If you click on the record (in Hein) it gives a bunch of different volume numbers. At the end of them will be the index. If you click on the index you can find a history of Senate and House bills. Click on that and you'll get the page numbers where the bill is considered, discussed, etc. Sometimes the index itself might list the sponsor – depending on the Congress. Please enter only the last name of the member.

Additionally, please capitalize only the first letter of the member's last name (i.e. for Steven McReynolds, please list "McReynolds.")

(AN) root_state - the state the sponsor of the root measure hails from. Please enter the capitalized two letter postal code that corresponds to the state (e.g. "OH" for Ohio). That information is available at the following url: <http://www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0110468.html>.

(AO) root_party - The party the sponsor of the amendment represents. This variable can be found at the following url: <http://bioguide.congress.gov/biosearch/biosearch.asp>.

Please enter this variable in numerical form corresponding to the party codes listed here: <http://voteview.com/PARTY3.HTM>. Or see the amdtsparty variable (AB). Codes for major parties are listed below:

- 1 – Federalist
- 29 – Whig
- 100 – Democrat
- 200 – Republican

(AP) root_chamber – The chamber the sponsor of the root measure represented. It takes one of the following two numerical values.

- 0 - The United States House
- 1 - The United States Senate

(AQ) root_house_comm – The committee the bill was assigned to in the United States House.

(AR) root_sen_comm – The committee the bill was assigned to in the United States Senate.

(AS) unamendsp – The sponsor of the underlying amendment being amended. This should only be coded if sec_amend is coded "1." The identity of the underlying amendment sponsor can be found through a reading of the record. Consult amendsp for information on how to code this variable. Please enter only the last name of the member. Additionally, please capitalize only the first letter of the member's last name (i.e. for Steven McReynolds, please list "McReynolds.")

(AT) unamendspstate - The state the sponsor of the underlying amendment being amended. This should only be coded if sec_amend is coded "1." Please enter the capitalized two letter postal code that corresponds to the state (e.g. "OH" for Ohio). That information is available at the following url: <http://www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0110468.html>.

(AU) unamendsparty - The party the sponsor of the underlying amendment being amended. This should only be coded if sec_amend is coded "1." This variable can be found at the following url: <http://bioguide.congress.gov/biosearch/biosearch.asp>.

Please enter this variable in numerical form corresponding to the party codes listed here: <http://voteview.com/PARTY3.HTM>. Or see the amdtsparty variable (AB). Codes for major parties are listed below:

- 1 – Federalist
- 29 – Whig
- 100 – Democrat
- 200 – Republican

(AV) unamenspchamber – The chamber the sponsor of the underlying amendment represented. It takes one of the following two numerical values. This variable will almost always be the same as the chamber variable.

- 0 - The United States House
- 1 - The United States Senate

(AW) unamendcomm – was the underlying amendment offered on behalf of a committee? This variable takes one of the following two numerical values.

- 0 - No
- 1 - Yes

(AX) table – was there a vote on a motion to table the amendment? This will almost exclusively occur in the U.S. Senate. A member may move to table any pending question or measure. The motion to table is not debatable and subject to a simple majority vote. Measures that are successfully tabled are almost always killed. The motion is used by senators looking to quickly dispose of a pending question.

This variable takes on one of three values.

- 0 – No
- 1 - Yes, all votes were on a motion to table the amendment
- 2 – Yes, the first vote was on a motion to table the amendment, but all subsequent votes were on the amendment itself

(AY) tablesp – The sponsor of the motion to table the amendment. This should only be coded if table is coded “1.” The identity of the tabling motion sponsor can be found through a reading of the record. A useful trick when you have a question regarding who sponsored the bill is to check the record’s index. If you click on the record (in Hein) it gives a bunch of different volume numbers. At the end of them will be the index. If you click on the index you can find a history of Senate and House bills. Click on that and you’ll get the page numbers where the bill is considered, discussed, etc. Sometimes the index itself might list the sponsor – depending on the Congress.

Please enter only the last name of the member. Additionally, please capitalize only the first letter of the member’s last name (i.e. for Steven McReynolds, please list “McReynolds.”)

For example, in the 84th Congress, Senator Prescott Bush (R-CT) moved “to lay on the table the amendment on page 3, line 10 (*Congressional Record*, 84th Congress, July 22, 1956, 10831.)” In this case, Bush should be listed as the tabling motion sponsor.

(AZ) tablestate - The state the motion to table the amendment hails from. This should only be coded if table is coded “1.” Please enter the capitalized two letter postal code that corresponds to the state (e.g. “OH” for Ohio). That information is available at the following url:
<http://www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0110468.html>.

(BA) tableparty - The party the motion to table the amendment represents. This should only be coded if table is coded “1.” This variable can be found at the following url:
<http://bioguide.congress.gov/biosearch/biosearch.asp>.

Please enter this variable in numerical form corresponding to the party codes listed here:
<http://voteview.com/PARTY3.HTM>. Or see the amdtsparty variable (AB). Codes for major parties are listed below:

- 1 – Federalist
- 29 – Whig
- 100 – Democrat
- 200 – Republican

(BB) mtr – was there a motion to reconsider offered? Both chambers rules provide one motion to reconsider any question that has been dispensed with. If successful, the previously dispensed with question recurs and another vote will be taken.

This variable takes one of the following three variables:

- 0 – No
- 1 – Yes, it failed
- 2 – Yes, it was successful, and the amendment was later adopted again
- 3 – Yes, it was successful, and the amendment was never adopted again

(BC) ann_result - Ann_result stands for “announced result.” This variable should only be coded if the underlying measure was subject to a voice vote. The announced result is the result announced by the presiding officer after the voice vote.

Most measures will pass or fail without a recorded vote. If this happens, the chair will announce that the “ayes (or nays) seem to have it” or the “the measure was agreed to.” For example, on September 15, 1944, the Congressional Record noted the following announcement by the presiding officer:

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma in the chair). The next amendment was, on page 13, line 14, after the word “Roads” to strike out “Administration; and the Commissioner of Public Roads is hereby directed to concur only in such installations as will promote the sage and efficient utilization of the highways.”

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I was absent in the cloakroom a moment ago when action was taken on the so-called McClellan amendment. I am told that it was agreed to before my return to the floor, and that there was no opportunity to request a yea-and-nay vote on the amendment, that action on it was taken very quickly. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate reconsider the by which the amendment was agreed to.

Later in the debate, the chair announced that no objection to Bridges request was heard, and a recorded vote was taken. In this case, the announced result was that the amendment passed.

This variable takes the following values:

- 9 – no announced result
- 5 – no quorum present
- 0 – announced rejection of the measure
- 1 – announced passage/adoption of the measure

(BD) yeas_spon – As specified by Article 1, Section 5, Clause 3 of the Constitution, members who would like a roll call vote must formally request the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays will be granted if seconded by one-fifth of a quorum. Generally, once requested, a sufficient second is given, but this is not always the case. Also, the request for the yeas and nays can occur early in the debate and does not bring about the vote automatically.

The yeas and nays sponsor is the member the *Congressional Record* lists as calling for the yeas and nays. If more than one member requested the yeas and nays, enter only the first member in the category and reference the other members in the notes. If multiple members request the yeas and nays, simply list it in the notes. Generally, the member will simply state during the debate, “I ask for the yeas and nays on the measure.” Sometimes it will be a bit more complex, as was the case in the preceding example where Senator Bridges requested the yeas and nays via unanimous consent.

(BE) yeas_state - The state the member who requested the yeas and nays hails from. This information can be located at the following url:

<http://bioguide.congress.gov/biosearch/biosearch.asp>.

Please enter the capitalized two letter postal code that corresponds to the state (e.g. "OH" for Ohio). That information is available at the following url:

<http://www.infoplease.com/ipa/A0110468.html>.

(BF) yeas_party – The party the member who requested the yeas and nays represents. This variable can be found at the following url: <http://bioguide.congress.gov/biosearch/biosearch.asp>.

Please enter this variable in numerical form corresponding to the party codes listed here:

<http://voteview.com/PARTY3.HTM>. Or see the amdtsparty variable (AB). Codes for major parties are listed below:

- 1 – Federalist
- 29 – Whig
- 100 – Democrat
- 200 – Republican

(BG) yeas_vote – How the member who requested the yeas and nays voted on the underlying measure. You'll need to check the results of the roll call in the Congressional Record to determine this. So in the preceding example, Bridges voted "no." This variable holds three possible values:

- 0 – No
- 1 – Yes
- 2 – Paired Yes
- 3 – Paired No
- 9 – Did not vote

(BH) div_result – The result of a division vote – if one was taken. A division (or standing) vote can be requested by any member. Like a roll call vote, it will be granted if seconded by one-fifth of a quorum. Once granted, members rise if they take the affirmative on a question and are then counted by the chair. This process is repeated for those in opposition. Division votes are not recorded and, like with voice votes, the chair's count of the votes cannot be appealed.

This variable takes of the following values:

- 9 – no division vote
- 5 – no quorum present
- 0 – rejection of the measure
- 1 – passage/adoption of the measure

In the rare event that the vote is a tie, check to see how the tie is broken. If the tie is not broken and instead, another vote is taken, list the amendment as rejected at this stage.

(BI) div_yeas – the number of yea votes on the division.

(BJ) div_nays – the number of nay votes on the division.

(BK) tel_result – The result of a teller vote – if one was taken. Teller voting is largely relegated to the House and is used less frequently in the early 20th/late 19th centuries. Like a roll call vote, it will be granted if seconded by one-fifth of a quorum. During a teller vote members file past tellers and are counted as for, or against, a measure. While it is likely to yield more accurate vote totals than either voice or division votes, it is similar to these in that it also does not produce a record of how members cast their votes.

This variable takes of the following values:

- 9 – no teller vote
- 5 – no quorum present
- 0 – rejection of the measure
- 1 – passage/adoption of the measure

In the rare event that the vote is a tie, check to see how the tie is broken. If the tie is not broken and instead, another vote is taken, list the amendment as rejected at this stage.

(BL) tel_yeas – the number of yea votes on the teller vote.

(BM) tel_nays – the number of nay votes on the teller vote

(BN) uca – Was there a unanimous consent agreement that governed consideration of the bill?

- 0 – no
- 1 - yes

(BO) failyeas – Did a member request the yeas and nays on the amendment that was not granted?

- 0 – no
- 1 - yes

(BP) amend_result – What was the final disposition of the amendment? Was it adopted?

- 0 – rejected
- 1 – accepted
- 2 – successfully laid on the table
- 5- no quorum voting
- 8 – withdrawn
- 20 – the amendment was modified and rejected
- 21 – the amendment was modified and adopted

(BO) page – what page number of the record did the debate and vote occur?

(BP) notes – any notes you may have on the process